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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Changes

Often occur, but those who try Sawyer's Barbers' Soap, never change for any other. Only thirty cents a cake.

Central Skating Park.

The Queen will skate this afternoon and evening.

I. A. O. U. T. C. A. P. O. P. O.

See announcement, Feb. 10, 1866.

Bargains in Prints.

All of the best makes and newest styles at 25 cents, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Cheap Fine Shirting

Muslins, 25c; Extra quality, yard wide do. 31c, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Silks and Dress Goods,

Greatly reduced in prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

For preserving cider. For sales by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Mistakes

Often occur, but there is none about Sawyer's Barbers' Soap. It is the best and cheapest Toilet compound in use. Only thirty cents a cake.

Country Merchants

Will find full lines of Bleached and Brown sheetings and Shirtings, Prints and other staple goods, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

A Free Excursion Train

Will leave the Pennsylvania depot at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, for conveyance of ladies and gentlemen to and from the sale of half acre lots at Collin's Park, East Liberty. See the auction advertisement.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Flannels, Blankets, &c.,

Marked down to close out the stock, also, Balmoral Skirts, and a good stock of Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, &c., &c., greatly reduced, at Dunlap, Luker & Co.'s, 135 Federal street, Allegheny.

Ladies' Furs.

We will sell all our immense stock of Ladies' Furs—at greatly reduced prices. If you would secure bargains in Ladies' Furs, call without delay at the first class Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of WM. FLEMING, No. 139 Wood street.

Just Received.

A large stock of bleached and unbleached muslins, all qualities, widths and prices, bought since the decline in goods, which we are selling at great bargains. All goods reduced at Dunlap, Luker & Co.'s, 135 Federal street, Allegheny.

Buyers of Dry Goods,

Remember, Shellaby & Barclay are selling their stock of flannels and blankets at greatly reduced prices. It will pay you to give them a call before making your purchases elsewhere. Their numbers are 74 and 76 Market street, sign of the Golden Bee Hive

Pearls and Rubies.

White teeth cropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations! To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable production, Fragrant Sozodont.

To the Shoe Trade.

The entire stock in trade of L. McIntosh, No. 115 Federal street, Allegheny, will be sold by A. Leggate, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, February 7th, at 9 o'clock. The stock consists of about ten thousand dollars worth of first class boots and shoes, unmade stock, French calfskins, uppers and other material, all of which will be sold in package lots to the trade.

Humbug! Humbug!

There are two classes of individuals who are always crying humbug—those whose natural credulity renders them easily humbugged and those who following the trade of humbugging themselves—but sufferers from Coughs, Colds, Neuralgia, Throat and Lung difficulties, or any diseases of the nervous system, never cry humbug after a fair trial of the *Sylvan Orient Hashcesh Candy*—price 50 cents and $1 per box Druggists keep it. Buy it and try it.

Central Skating Park.

Miss Carrie A. Moore, at Central Park tonight.

A Point on Which all Physicians Agree.

Out of ten thousand regular physicians you cannot find one who will not say that stimulants and invigorants are absolutely necessary in medical practice. And yet in bygone years hwone practitioners have hesitated to administer them, because the fiendish ingenuity of wretches who make merchandise of human infirmities had so polluted and deteriorated them that the remedy was deemed as dangerous as the disease. This perplexity is happily done away with. Physicians know, because the first analytical chemists of the age have demonstrated the fact, that Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters are absolutely and entirely free from all pernicious elements. Hence they have been introduced into the United States Army, and are accepted wherever the testimony of the wise, the intelligent and the philanthropic is rated at its just value, as the best protective against and cure for all diseases arising from impurity in the air or other unhealthy climate influences, that has ever been tested by experience. In cases of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, we state without qu fication or reservation, that the Bitters are as nearly infallible as anything prepared by human skill can be.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subject's stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western arket. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready mad Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found on his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORREST.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Central Skating Park.

The Skatorial Queen this afternoon and evening.

Suits for Libel.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—It is stated that A. T Stewart, who is prosecuting Colburn, assistant editor of the *Tribune*, and Knapp, one of the proprietors of the St. Louis *Republican*, for libel, has several more libel suits on the tapis, against several corresponding editors of the Western press.

The Carter Explosion—Steamer General Hallleck Burned.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5—The steamer W. R. Carter blew up and was burned, on Friday, thirty-five miles above Vicksburg. Thirty-one persons were killed, eleven wounded and fifty saved. The steamer General Halleck, lying at the levee here, caught fire this morning and burned up.

From Glasgow.

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 5.—The steamer St. George, from Glasgow on the 18th, via Londonderry 20th, arrived at 7 o'clock this a. m. News anticipated.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5, 1866.

HOUSE.—The House met at seven and a half o'clock. There not being a quorum of members present no business was transacted.

SENATE.—The Senate was not in session.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

The New York Militia Agency.

CAPTURED BRITISH-REBEL DRAFTS.

Freedmen's Bureau and Habeas Corpus.

DEPOSITS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Conference of Generals.

BODIES OF UNION SOLDIERS DISINTERRED.

The Case of Sommos.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A *Tribune* special says: Colonel E. R. Goodrich, formerly in charge of the New York Militia Agency in Washington, was on the 1st instant relieved by order of Gov. Fenton, but allowed to retain full rank and pay until April 1st. Col. J. E. Lee, formerly captain of the 14th Independent Battery is at present acting as his agent. The establishment this bureau has been of inestimable value in relieving the wants and settling the claims of New York soldiers, and the necessity for its continuance will probably exist for two years to come.

Gen. Spinner on Saturday mailed to Europe for collection, three captured drafts of £50 each, drawn by Col. Harrison, of Jeff. Davis' military family, to the order of Secretary Trenholm, and by him endorsed upon Brown, Shepley & Co., Liverpool bankers of Liverpool. Several captured English drafts have heretofore been sent forward for collection but returned with the endorsement of no funds. As the Government has knowledge that these are good, the action of the Liverpool Bankers is awaited with special interest.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: A letter has been addressed to Senator Wash burn that if the Freedmen's Bureau bill shall pass in the House of Representatives in the same shape that it was received from the Senate the President will issue a proclamation declaring the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus restored in all the border States.

The *Tribune* says: It having been represented to United States Treasurer Spinner that a number of National banks, located in cities where clearing houses are in operation, have deposited deposits subject to duty from the balances after exchanges at the clearing houses, and not from the balances at the close of the day as required by the regulations, he has issued a circular letter to the Cashiers of the National Banks in such localities, in which he says that the former method cannot be accepted as correct, and requires them to inform him whether, in making up the semi annual return of their banks for the six months preceding January 1st, 1866, they estimated the average of deposits from the balances at the close of the day from the balances after the exchanges at the clearing houses.

In conclusion, the Treasurer requests, in the event that the regulations in this respect were not complied with by them, that an additional return be forthwith rendered, which shall contain a statement of the average deposits, estimated from the balance of deposits at the close of the day, in excess of the average of balances so returned, as made up after the exchanges at the clearing House, and that they remit to his office an amount equal to one quarter of one per cent. on such difference of computation.

The Second Comptroller has decided that non-commissioned officers mustered out on the consolidation of regiments, before the reduction of the regiment to which they belong, are entitled to the installments of bounty which accrued while they were in service.

The bodies of the Union soldiers who were killed in the skirmishes near Falls Church, in 1861, are being disinterred for re-burial in the soldiers' cemetery at Washington.

The Washington Chronicle says: The United States Consul at Honolulu informs the Department of State that one hundred seamen captured on an American whale ship by the pirate Shenandoah, landed on the Ascension Islands and reached Honolulu en route to the United States.

Generals Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Meade, who have been considering all of the military bills before Congress, have returned them to Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Military Committee, with their suggestions in recommendation. The increase of the army has been materially changed by these officers. They seem opposed to giving them any shoddy character, for incorporation in the regular army. The other suggestions look to a perfection of the regular army bill, and will probably be adopted by the Committee.

The bill for the reorganization of the State Militia meets the full approval of the officers. They also approve of the Naval Point bill. It proposes to increase the number of Cadets one hundred and fifty, giving to each State two, with seventy-five to be selected from among the sons of soldiers who fell in defense of their country.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The Legislature will be asked to put forth under consideration the argument of Semmes claiming the right to be discharged under the Sherman-Johnson parole, but have come to no definite conclusion upon it until this matter is disposed of there will be no detail for a court to try Semmes, and there is a bare probability that the trial may be postponed.

ADVICES FROM NEW ORLEANS.

FORCES OF MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Regiments and General Officers Mustered Out.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—The weather is unusually cold; thermometer, 47 deg.

The steamers Flag, Star of the Union, and Fung Shuey, sailed for New York on the 25th ult.

The military force of Texas consisted nineteen regiments of infantry, five of cavalry, one company of pontooniers, and three batteries of artillery; the Department of Louisiana, ten regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, one battalion of engineers; the Department of Florida, five regiments of infantry, and six batteries of the 5th regular artillery.

A military committee has been organized at Mobile to inquire into the late guerrilla raid upon the steamer Belfast.

The *True Delta's* Brazos letter of the 31st says: To-day Generals Weitzel, Smith and Clarke left the district on duty. Five regiments will be mustered out in thirty days. Peace prevails along the Rio Grande.

The *Bonchar* says: One Colonel Adolfo Garcid was arrested on the Texas shore for stealing fifty thousand dollars worth of goods in Bagdad. He gave bail in the sum of $5,000.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

New Screw Rams Completed.

A SWORD DUEL FOUGHT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Africa's mails were delivered in this city yesterday. The following is additional to the news telegraphed from Halifax:

A fine screw ram, built by Messrs. Laird Bros., has sailed from the Mersey for Valparaiso. She is a sister vessel to the ram now lying in the Thames for the Chilian Government. The ram built by Messrs. Laird is called the Cochrane; that built in the Thames the Minerva.

Notwithstanding the announcement that Baron Lailland had left Paris for the purpose of making arrangements for the return of the French troops from Mexico, it is certain that orders yet unrevoked, and which are preparing to be executed upon the Tonlon, prescribe the sending out of 2,000 or 3,000 more troops.

A duel has taken pace at St. Germain between Prince Achille Murat and M. Rochefort, a writer in the *Figaro*. The *casus belli* arose out of an article published in the *Figaro* of January 7th, on the evidence given by Prince Achille Murat, in Miss Cora Pearl's horse case. The Prince challenged the journalist, and a meeting was speedily arranged. The seconds of Prince Achille Murat were St. Geromo Heaparte Patterson and M. Espellette; those of M. Rochefort were M. Taxile Delord, of the *Scribe*, and M. Plunkett, manager of the Palais Royal Theatre. The duel was fought with swords in a riding school. It lasted only a few seconds. The Prince's shirt was torn by the point of his adversary's sword, and M. Rochefort received a slight wound in the hip. The seconds then declared honor satisfied, and the affair terminated.

Kansas Legislature—Resolution Endorsing the President's Policy Tabled.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The *Tribune* has a special from Topeka, Kansas, dated the 3d, which says:

Yesterday the Senate bill appropriating the 500,000 acres of land was defeated in the House. The Senate resolutions endorsing President Johnson's policy were laid on the table, with two dissenting votes.

This morning concurrent resolutions were introduced into the House asking Congress to submit an amendment of the constitution prohibiting the re-election of the President.

Fire at Oswego.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—A fire in Oswego this morning, on the west side of 1st street, destroyed the dry goods stores of Morris Chase, and Thos. Moore; Allen and Burchard, leather dealers; J. R. Goldeny, exchange office; lawyer's offices, and the music hall. The loss on buildings was about $40,000; and the loss on goods, &c., is large, but the amount is not stated.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

International Law on Privateering.

GIRARDIN ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A diplomatic correspondence of somewhat important character, as affecting the ration of belligerents at sea, has passed between the British Ambassador at Madrid, and the Spanish government. The British Minister protested, on the part of his government, against the Spanish order, that all crews of Chilian privateers, not of Chilian birth, should be treated as pirates, which they considered to be contrary to the international law.

M. De Castro, Spanish Minister, neatly retorted that British ideas of international law were not always in accordance with the views of the most distinguished oracles on the subject. M. De Castro further upholds the policy pursued by Admiral Pareja, and reminds Sir John Crampton that England herself declared as far back as 1756, by her treaty with the United States, that the subjects of either nation, exercising privateering against either of them, were pirates.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* contains a column article from the able pen of M. Girardin, recapitulating the history of the Mexican expedition, and terminating with an earnest call to withdraw the French troops at once.

The general tenor of the above article went to show that the feeling of the people of the United States was strongly hostile to the expedition and that the Government of the United States, while constantly reiterating this fact in its official communications to the French Government, had constantly abstained from menace; that the language of the American Government had been as conciliatory and as free from menace in 1865, after their victory over the rebellion, as in 1863, at the moment of their greatest internal strife; that in all this, both the Government and the people of the United States had shown that although deeply offended by the Mexican expedition, and although hostile to the continuance of the French flag in Mexico, they nevertheless desired to remain friends with France, and were willing to forbear to the uttermost, in order to give the Emperor time to make full trial of the experiment, and to retire without being menaced.

The Virginia Senate has adopted resolutions cordially approving the course of President Johnson on the question of reconstruction. They do not desire to review what has been so conclusively determined, nor to permit any one subject to their control to violate any of their obligations to the United States government.

The Charleston *Courier* reports the maltreatment of a party of Pennsylvanians who visited Johnson's Island January 29th for the purpose of buying lands, by a party of negroes. They were taken into custody and threatened with death, until finally relieved by the sergeant.

At a meeting of the stock holders of the Columbian Marine Insurance Company to-day, it was stated that eight hundred policies had been cancelled since Saturday, the notes of the holders being returned on their payment, as a pro rata premium. The policies were then destroyed. A resolution was adopted, calling on the present receivers to resign, and a committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the company.

A Fortress Monroe letter says: A set of furniture for the office of the Secretary of the Navy is to be made from the remnants of the Merrimac.

The *Herald's* Paris letter states there was great anxiety about the anticipated speech of Napoleon at the opening of the Chambers on the 23d, in which the question was likely to be ignoring the matter entirely in his speech, but in deference to the unanimous advice of the Cabinet had consented to touch upon it, and the speech as finally prepared, and read was the withdrawal of his troops from Mexico at the earliest practicable period within the year at least.

The correspondent also gives an account of a grand ball at the Tuileries. Among our countrymen, the one receiving the most attention from the Emperor and Empress was Gen. Todd. To the General the Emperor expressed his pleasure at meeting him, and told with what interest he had followed the march of Sherman, and to Minister Bigelow he passed very neat compliments on the beauty of American ladies.

TAX ON SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

Official Report on the Cattle Plague.

VACCINATION AS A PREVENTIVE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 2, 1866.

On September 10, 1865, an order was issued by this Department under the power conferred by Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864, directing that articles manufactured in the United States, prior to the establishment of Collecting Districts therein, but retained in possession of the manufacturer until after such districts were established, should be liable to the current rates of taxation, should be held free from present assessment until transported beyond the limits of the district so established, and should then be subjected only to the tax due at the time of their manufacture.

The reasons for this exemption were briefly as follows: First, its allowance. It was induced by the fact that manufacturers had, in ignorance of the law, retained large quantities of goods upon their own hands, and by the supposed additional fact the property so retained had greatly deteriorated in value. Abundant opportunity being offered for the disposal of these manufactures, there is no reason for continuing a privilege inconsistent with the general provisions of the law, adverse to the interests of the Government and easily and susceptible, as experience has shown, of very great abuse. It is, therefore, hereby ordered that on and after March 1st, 1866, goods manufactured in the hands of the manufacturers shall be held subject to the present rates of duty, no objection being made in any case on account of the date of manufacture. (Signed)

H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The United States Consul at Liverpool reports to the Department of State under date of January 12th, 1866, the loss of three American vessels, the Harry of the West, the Meridian and the Tigress, and the rescue of their crews.

From the dispatches of our Consul at Liverpool, dated January 20th, 1866, we learn that the cattle scourge is rather on the decrease than otherwise, it having that during the week previous to date, nine thousand two hundred and eighty-three cases were reported to the authorities. Thus far this year seventy thousand cattle have either died with the plague or been killed after taking it. The Consul says this in reality forms but a small proportion of the actual loss, for hundreds of cases are never reported, and thousands are enlightened prematurely, and hurried to market before the plague attacks them.

Vaccination is being tried as a preventive. It is probably too soon, however, to report definitely upon its success, but there seems to be no doubt that it has proved in many instances highly beneficial. In Cheshire vaccination has been generally adopted with the most favorable results. The High Sheriff of Cheshire vaccinated ten cattle and exposed them to the plague, and thus far they have not taken it.

The United States Consul at La Rochelle reports to the Department of State, under date of January 18, that a terrific tempest was raging off the coast of France, at the date of his dispatches, and three shipwrecks came into the port of La Rochelle, one English, one French and one Austrian.

The following appointments were confirmed by the Senate in executive session to-day: Wm. P. Kellogg to be Collector of Customs for New Orleans; Henry Hunt Leavitt, Acting Paymaster General, to be Paymaster General, with the rank of Colonel. A multitude of brevet appointments in the volunteer service, numbering between 3,000 and 4,000 all grades from Second Lieutenant to Colonel, were also confirmed.

A. T. STEWART'S LIBEL CASE.

Terms of Canadian Reciprocity.

OUTRAGE ON PENNSYLVANIANS AT CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Stewart libel suit against Knapp & Colburn came up to-day in the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Knapp expressed himself desirous of making further retraction of the matter published than he had already done, and Mr. Stewart was willing to give him sufficient time in which to have the matter corrected, and consented to have the cause indefinitely postponed.

The case of Colburn will be brought to the notice of the grand jury without delay. This is his desire, as he has waived a preliminary examination, and prefers to stand his trial.

A New Haven freight car ran into a passenger car on the Fourth Avenue railroad to-day, demolishing the car and killing two horses. The passengers jumped from the car, and no one was injured.

The *Post's* Washington special says the Ways and Means committee will hold a special meeting this afternoon for the further consideration of the Reciprocity Treaty. There is no prospect that they will recommend a new treaty, or the extension of the present one but it is probable that reciprocal legislation will be approved upon the following basis: The tax on distilled spirits in Canada and this country to be similar, so as to prevent smuggling. Navigation to be open, the locks of the Welland Canal to be enlarged, and tolls the same to all parties. Importations from Canada to be taxed here, so that they should possess no advantage over our own products, and the free ports to be abolished.

John Roberts, champion of Great Britain, Dudley Kavanaugh and Melvin Foster, with other billiard celebrities, leave this evening to take part in the Memphis billiard tournament at which Mr. Roberts will make his first appearance in America, they purpose making a tour through the West and South afterwards Mr. Charles Norcliff accompanies them as business agent.

Amendment to Constitution of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5.—The Senate to-day passed the House amendments to the State Constitution, after reducing the required period of residence in the State to two years and striking out the clause requiring voters to pay a tax.

The House passed a bill authorizing a railroad from Lynchburg to Danville.

XXXIXth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Doolittle stated that he would have voted for the bill to guarantee civil rights had he been in the Senate on Friday when the vote was taken.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of Gen. Sheridan and other officers for an increase of pay. The petition was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Howard presented a petition of the citizens of Detroit, asking for a protective tariff. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill to prevent the issue of American registers to vessels whose owners procured foreign registers during the war, and asked that it be passed immediately.

Mr. Sherman asked that the bill lie over until to-morrow, as it was very important, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for the report of General Roberts setting forth his views as to the best mode of reclaiming the swamp lands in the basin of the Mississippi.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, presented a memorial from the citizens of Minnesota asking for the establishment of a Bureau of Education at Washington, to have charge of the educational interests of the country and to establish common schools in every part of the Union.

Mr. Clarke, from New Hampshire, from the Committee on claims, reported adversely upon several petitions for compensation for losses caused by the invading armies in Virginia and elsewhere.

Mr. Nye, of Nevada, called up a bill for the relief of [illegible] of the Pacific squadron, to indemnify him for the loss of Government funds stolen from his safe.

In the decision of the above measure, Mr. Wilson, who opposed it, stated that the Government had lost more than a quarter of a million through the negligence of paymasters since the commencement of the war. He thought it best to hold every one of them to a strict accounting, and not set a bad precedent at this time, when there are were so many settlements with paymasters being made.

Pending the discussion in the above, Mr. Fessenden said: I gave notice that on Monday I would ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, and as I understand that the Senator from Massachusetts is prepared to speak on that measure, and other gentlemen understood he is to do so to-day, I shall make a motion that all further consideration of this bill be postponed until Tuesday, and that we proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, spoke of the necessity of taking action on the bill for the admission of Colorado.

Several Senators replied that bill for the admission of Colorado could be taken up at any time.

The joint resolution was then read proposing the following amendment:

"ARTICLE—, Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged on account of color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation."

Mr. Sumner took the floor, and after a few introductory remarks, called for the reading of the following propositions offered by him as a substitute for the above joint resolution:

WHEREAS, It is provided that the Constitution of the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and

WHEREAS, By reason of the failure of certain States to maintain a government which can claim the support of, or recognition by, the United States, standing in the place of guarantor when the principal has made a lapse, to proceed to such recognition would be a requirement of the guarantee, a government republican in form; and whereas further, it is provided in a recent constitutional amendment, that Congress may enforce the prohibition of slavery by appropriate legislation, and it is important to this end that all relics of slavery should be removed, insuring all due protection of rights to persons of color. Now, therefore, to carry out the gravity of a republican form of government, and to enforce the prohibition of slavery, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That in the States lately declared to be in rebellion, there shall be no oligarchy or monopoly of political power, no class with privileges and powers, and there shall be no denial of rights civil or political, on account of color or race, but all persons shall be equal before the law, whether in the court room or at the ballot-box; and this statute made in pursuance of the constitution, shall be the supreme law of the land, any thing in the constitution or laws of any such State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Sumner gave briefly his objection to the proposed Constitutional Amendment, which he characterized as nothing else than another compromise of humane rights, as if the country had not already bought in one by treasure, and more costly blood for such compromises in the past. It was wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in man, and so also the kindred idea of inequality in race, and this openly set at naught the first principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the guarantee of a republican form of government.

There are four millions of citizens now robbed of all rights, and yet they are taxed directly or indirectly for the support of the Government, and for the payment of the war debt. It is now proposed to recognize this as not inconsistent with constitutional rights and the guarantee of a republican government.

Speaking with a sincere deference for those valued friends from whom he differed, he submitted that the time had come when all compromises of human rights should cease. Especially there should be no thought of a three fanned compromise, which, after degrading the colored people in the South, leaves the power; and lastly, borrowing an example from the times of Pontius Pilate, hurried a whole race to sacrifice.

Mr. Sumner then proceeded to his argument on the powers of Congress to procure equal rights for all, and began by expressing a heart felt aspiration that the day might soon come when the States lately in rebellion could be received into the copartnership of political power and into the full fellowship of the Union.

He saw full well that it was vain to expect this day which was so much longed for until we had obtained that security for the future which lies in the unequivocal rights of all, whether in the court room or ballot-box. The powers of Congress on this subject were as ample as they were needed. From the special founts they flow, each sufficient for the purpose, all swelling into an irresistable current, and tending to one conclusion. Finally, the necessity in the case by which according to the analogy of the territories, disloyal States having no local government lapse under the authority of Congress, and cease to exist. This was which did not expire, or lose their grasp except with the establishment of all needful guarantees; thirdly, the Constitutional injunctions against the abuse of the powers of Government, and fourthly, the Constitutional amendment, by which Congress, in words of peculiar energy, is empowered to enforce the abolition of slavery by appropriate legislation. All these powers lead to the jurisdiction of Congress over this whole subject. No matter which ground you take, you reach the same point. The two first powers of Congress have already been discussed and exhausted. The latter have been less considered, and it was on these that he proposed to speak today.

He proposed, with the permission of the Senate, to show the necessity and duty of exercising the jurisdiction of Congress, so as to secure that essential condition, the equal rights of all, and he put aside at the outset that metaphysical question, whether certain States were in the Union or out of the Union. This is a question of form, not of substance, of words only, and not of fact; for the fact or substance is clear, and the facts are unanswerable.

All are agreed, according to the authority of President Lincoln, in his latest utterance before his death, that these States have ceased to be in practical relation with the Union, and this is enough to sustain the jurisdiction of Congress, even without the plain words of the Constitution. The two separate texts, necessity and duty, commingle. If what is necessary is not always according to duty, surely duty is always necessary. The two coincide on this occasion; they unite in one voice for this great guarantee. It is at once a necessity and a duty. Glancing at the promises of the fathers, he should exhibit first, the overriding necessity of the times, and secondly, the positive mandate of the Constitution, compelling us to guarantee a republican form of government.

Mr. Sumner continued at great length, and before he concluded, the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr Blaine introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, providing for taking a census of the United States, preparatory to the next apportionment.

Mr. Ross, of Illinois, offered a resolution for the amendment of the rules so that one day in the week should be devoted exclusively to public business, and be known as the white man's day.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the resolution was tabled.

Mr. Maulsby, of Maryland, offered a resolution instructing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to the Legislatures of the seceded States, to defray the expenses of keeping up a standing army to preserve the peace. A debate arising, the resolution went over.

Mr. Driggs, of Michigan, offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to take into consideration the subject of removing the National Capitol, in order that its site may be accommodated to the population, and greater security be rendered to the Legislature by removing it from the possible attacks of foreign enemies and domestic violence.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, introduced a bill to prescribe an oath for public officers and members of the bar, which is to be taken by all officers, civil, military and naval, and in the case of every attorney, counsellor, solicitor or proctor, as follows:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I have never, as a citizen or officer, member of the legislature or convention of any State voted for, signed, or advocated the passage of any ordinance of secession, or voted for any act or declaration of hostility to the United States; that I have never sought or held any office of the so called Confederate Government, other than merely ministerial, or below the rank of Colonel; that I have never voluntarily loaned or donated any money or property to said pretended government or invested in its bonds; that I have not, while an officer of the United States, aided, counseled, or encouraged any secession from, or war against the United States; and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will at all times use my best endeavors to maintain the republican form of government in the State in which I am an inhabitant, and in the union of the United States, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office or profession in which I am about to enter. So help me God."

The penalty for perjury in this case is attached. The perjurer is made forever incapable of holding office. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, introduced a bill to fix a standard of weights and measures to take effect, if possible, on the 1st day of July, 1867. The provisions of the bill fix all the various weights and measures in accordance, it is understood, with the French decimal system.

Mr. Reise introduced a joint resolution, proposing a new article to the Constitution, as follows:

Article —. Whenever any State within this Union, through its properly constituted authorities, and through the forms of law, shall attempt to absolve its citizens from their allegiance to the Government of the United States, and shall by force of arms resist the authority of the general Government, and shall be declared by the President of the United States to be in a state of rebellion, such State shall be considered as having forfeited all rights and privileges as a State, and as having reverted to the condition of a territory, and to all other territories to the disposition of Congress, and the President shall immediately by proclamation, close the ports of entry to such State, and shall proceed to suppress the rebellion, and to hold such territory by military authority, until Congress shall have provided a government for the same.

Mr. Williams introduced the following joint resolution which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Resolved, That it be proposed to the several States of the Union to amend the Constitution of the United States in the first clause of the 9th section of the 1st article thereof, so as to make the same read as follows:

"To make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by the constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department thereof, and enforcing all obligations, prohibitions and liabilities imposed thereby on the several States composing the same."

A resolution was adopted that the Ways and Means Committee inquire into the expediency of repealing the provision of the tax law allowing a majority of fines for infractions of the law to go the informer.

The Senate bill to protect all persons in their civil rights was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate amendments to the bill making appropriations for pensions, were agreed to.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to extend the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Raymond stated that the letter from General Sherman to the President, had been given him for publication in his newspaper, relative to the condition of the Islands, and was furnished by a gentleman from South Carolina. It was not given for presentation to Congress, as inferred from the remarks of Mr. Chandler of the Union.

Mr. Raymond then spoke in favor of the bill.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, opposed the bill for reasons set forth at length, regarding it as striking down the very foundation on which liberty rests, and abrogating the rights of the citizens of all the States.

Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, while supporting the bill, took occasion to reply to the gentleman who had just addressed the House, denouncing the Republican party as the crime which had been perpetrated, and the injury which the gentleman had defended.

Mr. Trimble wished to know whether the gentleman had been alluding to him in his remarks.

Mr. Grinnell replied that he applied them to state which the gentleman had defended, and while proceeding with the speech made use of the term—"Your President."

Mr. Randall asked what the gentleman meant by saying "Your President."

Mr. Grinnell replied: The President, the genuine Union man, who said at Nashville that he would be the Moses to lead out the children of Israel.

Mr. Randall said he esteemed the President; he supported his policy, because it was calculated to restore the Union as of yore.

Mr. Grinnell replied that the honor of giving the President his vote, while the gentleman from Pennsylvania voted for he had long forgotten whom.

Mr. Grinnell said he was the President's friend, and read from some works of the President in favor of protecting the negro and securing him in honorable and useful employment. He then asked Mr Randall whether he approved of the Freemen's Bureau.

Mr. Randall replied that he did not know what the gentleman's law of the land was, but he endorsed the policy of the President who was actuated by patriotic motives alone, in his endeavors to restore the Union. The President did not recommend such a bill as this, which was in violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and proposed to appropriate money without warrant in law.

Mr. Grinnell stated that President does endorse in substance the substance the bill.

Mr. Randall—Where is that?

Mr. Grinnell—In the language of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I cannot reveal secrets. He then spoke of the President's refusal to be controlled by the committee of fifteen, and refused to the receipt of a memorial from their friends in Maryland asking protection, and saying if he interposed he had been threatened through to Washington for the flames to light up the capitol, and the people and their teachers driven away. It would be well for the nation to leave the freedmen where they now are.

Mr. McKee, of Kentucky, said those who opposed the bill are those who opposed every measure to crush treason. They proposed to continue tyranny and oppression and wrong while the nation desired to protect and preserve peace. When the President issued his proclamation calling for troops, it was denounced as a usurpation.

As for himself, he only stood on one side in the contest, and that was on the side of his country, and against treason and oppression, and, along with General Grant, said that both were hate and hatred before the protection of the Government. This did not look like peace. Although Kentucky was not included in the proclamation declaring certain States in rebellion, she was the most rebellious of the whole crew. He declared that government shall be continued in loyal hearts against traitors and disloyal men. He defended the constitutionality of the bill, and said they had failed as yet to bring the chivalry as low down as they ought to be, in order that [illegible] upon them the rights of their fellow men, the time had gone by when human beings could be treated as brutes by former masters.

Mr. Elliot, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, offered several amendments to the pending bill, so as to provide that the establishing of the Bureau shall extend to refugees and freedmen in all parts of the United States, authorizing the President to divide the sections of country within which the privilege of the right of homestead was granted, to the 1st day of January 1st, 1866, containing such refugees and freedmen, into districts, each containing one or more States, and not to exceed two in number, and to which he may appoint limited the jurisdiction of the Bureau, and confined it to the States where the writ is now suspended.

Mr. Elliot then proceeded to defend the bill. The objection which had been urged that this bill referred to the whole country, was removed, substantially, by the amendments proposed by the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. The five objections were applied to the Senate's bill, and not to the substitute now pending.

He then read from various official letters relating how freedmen had been persecuted, and as an argument for their protection, and from others to show how white refugees had been relieved. It Atlanta, three hundred families of white refugees, it was stated, would suffer this winter, unless they are assisted by government agents. To them, the latter had given transportation and rations. He demanded the previous question.

Mr. Stevens said the hour, as it stood, contemplated turning off the negroes at the end of three years from land on which they had been located by the government. He moved to strike out this objectionable clause.

Mr Smith moved an amendment that none of the provisions of this act shall extend or be inforced in the State

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be indexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

WEBSTER AND CLAY.

The *National Review* contains an article on DANIEL WEBSTER, which, though in the main just and discriminating, in particular passages allows personal admiration and partizan predilections to be foisted into the scale in such a manner as to pervert judgment.

Mr. WEBSTER was an original anti-slavery man. Reared in the inland wilderness of New Hampshire, his lonely communings with nature and with himself inspired him in his youth with an intense love of Liberty. This love animated his speeches at the bar, in the forum, and in the National Councils, until an insatiable but ungratified ambition for the Presidency, led him to lower his port, to bate his breath, to stoop the majesty of his imperial intellect, to palter, to equivocate, to turn back, to blot his life-long record, and to make a new one derogatory to his greatness, at variance with his conceptions of justice, and fatally damaging to his renown.

Lamentable was it when he who had spoken at Plymouth Rock, on Bunker Hill, and in the Senate Chamber, as brave and eloquent words for universal liberty as ever came from human lips, strangely forgot his glory, unerowned his manhood, and, trampled in the dirt the laurel with which his admiring countrymen had wreathed his brow. What confusion and shame mantled our faces when he solemnly counselled us "to conquer our prejudices" in favor of freedom; to acquire an alacrity in the "unpleasant duty" of hunting fugitive slaves; and when we turned over the new edition of his speeches and found he had repudiated the most of those glorious outbursts of impassioned oratory by which he had celebrated Freedom and enrolled himself among her chief votaries.

How had his memory stood to-day—how had it stood through all time in the history of the republic, and in the records of the progress of civilization throughout the world—had he remained true in his old age to the fragrant traditions of his early and middle years. The *Review* would have done better had it restrained from attempts at excusing the sad defection, or had it contented itself with walking backward and covering the lapse with the mantle of forgetfulness.

And yet, with Mr. WEBSTER'S fate before them, with all its impressive warnings against delinquency to Liberty, there are even new American Statesmen who are making haste to wreck their hopes and reputations on the same rock that proved fatal to him. And there are journalists, too, who stand on eminences of observation, and professing admiration and friendship for particular statesmen, nevertheless beckon them on with deceitful gestures, to defections from honor, from duty, and from principle, for which there is no forgiveness either in this world or that which is to come.

In the *Review's* delineation of the political career of Mr. WEBSTER reference is made to his generous support of Mr. CLAY in 1844, when he had been bitterly disappointed in not obtaining for himself the presidential nomination. Incidentally it is averred that if all the men who opposed the annexation of Texas had "had the intelligence or the magnanimity to stand by their proper candidate, CLAY would have entered the White House." This is at least a misconception of essential facts. Mr. CLAY would have been elected, either if he had not known how to write, or if he had been so caged as to have put his use of writing materials out of the question. The anti-annexationists stood by him unanimously until a few days before the election, when the Alabama letter was printed and distributed over the North, in which he stated explicitly that he was not opposed to annexation, "but should be glad to see it," provided it could be done on certain conditions. By that letter he paralyzed thousands of his warmest northern supporters, gained not a single southern vote, and was overwhelmed.

Well do we remember the first time we saw and heard of that letter. Standing in a large concourse of Pennsylvanians, we were listening to a fiery and eloquent speech against annexation and in favor of the election of Mr. CLAY. A wily democrat, watching his opportunity, edged through the crowd, and handing Mr. CLAY'S letter to the speaker, requested the reading of it, and an explication of its contents. The mercury of the orator's enthusiasm sank to zero. A chill ran through the crowd, and Mr. CLAY'S true friends departed with bowed heads.

The waiters on Providence; those who care nothing for principle but everything for success; who watched the shifting currents of opinion, and always struck in lustily in the direction it seemed to them to run; the genteel conservatives, equally facile in sopping with Jesus or bargaining with Caiphas; did not care. They echoed the sentiments of the letter as the sublimation of statesmanship; prophesied that the Southern gain would outweigh the northern loss; insisted that the Radicals were fools to scruple concerning the morality of any position; and marched on with colors flying into the grave that opened wide its jaws to receive them. Unfortunately for the country, this evil brood had propagated their species, and their race is not yet extinct.

UNDER WHICH KING?—The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, on Thursday last, speaking of the debate in the Senate on the resolutions of Mr. LANDON, endorsing the action of our representatives in Congress, in voting for the free suffrage bill, and referring to the able speeches of Messrs. LANDON and BROWNE in favor of those resolutions, said:

"The temper of the debaters was governed entirely by their sympathies for and against the country, for and against treason. Union Senators spoke as their friends fought during the war, in favor of the majesty, the purity, the justice and the sacred principles of free government. On the other hand, Democratic Senators took the ground occupied by the traitors during the war."

On Friday, referring to the speechs of Senator HALL, which, like those of the democratic Senators above alluded to, was against the resolutions, it said:

"We repeat our commendations of Senator Hall's eloquent speech. Its temper and its sentiments will tell as powerfully on the minds of the loyal masses as it did on the judgment of loyal Senators."

This is blowing hot and cold, in one breath, with a vengeance.

THE Clarion *Banner* explains why the Hon. E. V. Culver, member of Congress from that district, is absent from the House. He accepted the nomination reluctantly to heal a controversy in the party, but against his personal interests. He holds [illegible] to be [illegible] desirable.

While we respect Mr. Culver and his motives in this case, we do not like that way of "discharging public duties."

MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS.

The republic has three soldiers whose services during the rebellion have elicited evidences of warmer popular appreciation than the one whose name we have written. It has no soldier who has served with more fidelity, courage, capacity and uniform success. Lacking in certain elements of dash and brilliance, for which some others are distinguished, there is in him nevertheless a wariness, a prescience and a mastership of situations, which have made him particularly fortunate and valuable. Thrice, when holding subordinate positions, he saved the Army of the West from annihilation. Acting as chief-in-command he won several triumphs unsurpassed in thoroughness and importance.

It so chanced that in the fall of 1861, when he was fulling back on Nashville, we were journeying in Southern Illinois. There were abundant indications in the newspapers that the authorities at Washington and the whole Northern public were unfavorably affected by his retrograde movement. On the railroad cars were scores of officers, of all ranks, who had been furloughed to go home to the election, and were seeking to rejoin Gen. Sherman, who had given them the slip by supplies, and heading for Savannah. Among these officers there was a wonderful agreement in the belief that whatever Gen. Thomas was doing was the best that could possibly be done under the circumstances surrounding him. At last came the news of his great victory, demonstrating his wisdom and competence, and the reasonableness of the confidence reposed in him.

There is another peculiarity in General THOMAS. He is modest and self-abnegating. He never swaggers, a blemish that gentlemen scrupulously avoid, but which some officers delight in. He has studiously refrained from public receptions; and when measures were concerting to present him a family mansion as a testimonial of appreciation, he modestly declined the offer.

He has still another claim to consideration. He is a Southern man. Born in Virginia, he listened to no sectional seductions and allurements. He consented not for a moment to the dogma that paramount allegiance is due to the State, and a secondary allegiance to the nation. Always faithful, courageous and competent, the republic has not, on its roll of military honor, a brighter name than his.

GEN. L. C. BAKER.

When Substitute Brokerage, by the infamy of the means resorted to, became absolutely odious to everybody except the persons directly concerned therein, this man was appointed Chief of the Government Detectives, for the purpose of ferretting out the rascals who were engaged in the iniquity. If all the reports concerning him are true, there are certainly good reasons why he should not have been employed. But he did something to abate the evil.

After the substitute business played out, at the close of the war, BAKER started after the Pardon Brokers, and seems to have run before he was sent. He overhauled, among others, a gay and handsome young woman, named Mrs. L. L. COBB, at Washington, who was driving a lucrative traffic in the procurement of pardons. For this he was prosecuted, and convicted of false imprisonment in detaining her. In addition, he was mustered out of service, and had superadded other evidences that he had fallen out of favor. He had stepped on some powerful man's toes—whose we do not know, and shall not undertake to conjecture. BAKER knows, and he would do the public valuable service by bringing forward all the facts in his possession, relative to the matter.

Substitute brokerage was bad enough; but there are many symptoms that the Pardon brokerage is not a whit behind in infamy. Men who claim eminence, who fill high public stations and move in the best social circles, are concerned in it. Women, in the hight of personal charms and fascinations, resort to it as a calling. The manner in which these people gain influence over Secretaries, heads of Bureaus, lacqueys about the Departments and the White House, and so get facilities for obtaining the signature of the President to pardons, is absolutely shameful. In this shame, as a matter of course, there is no distinction of political parties. Indeed, in certain official quarters, just now, Copperheads seem to be in greater favor than Republicans.

This traffic is reported to be again brisk. No doubt the conviction of Baker will quicken it yet more, as insuring a sort of impunity. Strongly as we object to a general amnesty to all concerned in the rebellion, we are not sure but it would involve less evil than is wrought by the current system of procuring pardons.

RECIPROCITY.

At the late election for members of the Canadian Parliament, Dr. CLARKE questioned the Hon. FERGUSON BLAIR, one of the candidates as to his intention of sanctioning the payment of large sums of money from the secret service fund to members of the Congress of the United States for their votes to re-establish the Reciprocity Treaty. In the colloquy it came out that Mr. BROWN the late Prime Minister, resigned because he would not sanction the corrupt use of public money. Mr. BROWN, in the Toronto *Globe*, of which journal he is editor, admits that this was the cause of his resignation.

What members of Congress have put themselves up for sale? How many dollars do they charge each for his vote? Let the people watch and see who so votes as to occasion suspicion.

CONFEDERATES IN MEXICO.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Cordova, in Mexico, under date of January 15th, gives an account of a visit he made to a Confederate settlement, ten miles from that city. Among the colonists are Gov. HARRIS, Gen. PRICE, Judge PERKINS, Gen. SHELBY, Gen. EWELL, and others of note. They have all taken the oath of allegiance to Maximilian: have confidence in the stability of his throne; have sent for their families; are apparently contented, and manifest less acerbity towards the United States than the rebels who have not emigrated.

SNYDER COUNTY.—Last fall the Union Representative Conferees of Union, Snyder and Lycoming counties, after nominating a representative ticket, appointed delegates to the next State Convention. The Republican Committee of Snyder county now insist that this appointment of delegates was unauthorized and void. They further appointed A. C. SIMPSON, Representative delegate, and named J. H. WRIGHT as Senatorial delegate.

SPRING ELECTIONS.—State election will be held in New Hampshire on the second Tuesday in March; in Connecticut on the second Monday in April; and in Rhode Island on the first Wednesday in April, of the present year.

PROSPECTS OF CHEAP BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Our country exchanges all bear testimony to the fact that there is a large amount of butter and cheese now in the interior for better prices. Many who were not satisfied with 45 or 50 cents per pound for their butter, hoping for at ill higher figures are loth to accept of the decline of 10 cents. The prospects are, however, that the longer these parties hold off the less they will receive. Farmers who refused 41 per bushel for their potatoes in the fall, are now glad to obtain 60 cents per bushel. So it will be with the holders of provisions generally. The longer they keep out of the market the heavier will be their loss.—*Buffalo Courier.*

THE Petersburg *Daily Index*, which, all through and before the war, was one of the staunchest secession and rebel papers, reads the planters a treasonable lecture, and shows that they paid a great deal more for the labor of slaves, from six to ten years ago, than they are now willing to pay the freedmen. The *Index* now enters into a calculation to show that slave labor six years ago cost from four to five times as much as many are now willing to pay the freedmen, and though it thinks the freedmen will not do as much work as the slave did, yet it says no one will pretend that there is anything like this difference.

GENERAL NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—We learn from a private letter of a friend in North Carolina that "The poor people are paying their taxes quite willingly, but some of the rich men—the leading Rebels—refuse, believing that the President will, in some way, relieve them of all their taxation. They seem to flatter themselves that they are Mr. Johnson's 'Pet Lambs,' but I trust that some day they will wake up to find themselves most righteously mistaken. The mass of the people here are well-disposed, but easily led astray, while 'mighty mean men' stand ready to take the lead. God have mercy upon the South. She deserves remorse due to the prayers of all the churches."—*Reconstructionist.*

AN affray at a drinking saloon in Cleveland on Sunday morning, between two villains, for whom, among others, a gallows was recently erected by the Vigilance Committee, at Titusville, resulted in the death of one of them, named McCune, by a shot from a revolver in the hands of the other, Conrad Jack, of Buffalo. So fearful was the dying man of being known, that he was unwilling, for a time, that a dispatch should be sent to his friends, the dread of the consequences of former crimes dampening him to keep concealed as long as there was hope of recovery.

THE Washington County *News* says that in sinking an oil well on Dutch Creek, a Butternut, minus the hull, was found thirty feet below the surface, partly imbedded in the rock.

That is very easily accounted for. It is probably one that sloughed off from the party on the way down hill in 1864, in paying no small, he was probably a Vallandigent udendammner.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE BALTIMORE *Commercial Advertiser* has an account of the great ice jam from Youngstown Falls, forty miles part of the river from Youngstown to the cataract, the ice was from fifty to eighty feet deep, and on Monday last many people crossed the river on foot over the "Whirlpool Rapids" and below the "Whirlpool," a feat never before accomplished. At Youngstown and Niagara, parts of docks and wharves were carried away, involving serious loss.

EDUCATING NEGROES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The superintendent of education in South Carolina, says: "In some parts of the State, I am happy to say that the residents favor the education of the blacks, and will put no obstacle in the way of such a benefit. But in others there is a disposition to oppose it, and that opposition comes in no more insurmountable a form than the prevention of the use of even empty buildings for "freedmen's schools."

S. S. BROOKS, Sr., died in Quincy, Illinois, on the 11th, ult. He was one of the oldest printers and publishers in the West. He founded in Cincinnati one of the first daily papers issued west of the Allegheny mountains. More than forty years ago he established a newspaper in Edwardsville. Some years later he was identified with journalism in this city. At other periods he conducted newspapers in Jacksonville, Alton, Lewiston, Peoria and Cairo.—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company having bought the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad line, it is thought that by finishing that line from Millersburgh to Zanesville, a distance of about forty miles, making a through line from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh via Orrville, that it would make equally as good a paying road as the Fort Wayne & Chicago.

THE love-sighing Queen of Portugal, Maria Pia—second daughter of Victor Emanuel—is described as a sweet, graceful girl of nineteen—blonde and delicate looking, but of singularly well proportioned figure, much prettier than her sister, Clothilde, she yet resembles her in the beauty of her snowy throat and chiseled shoulders.

THE "resurrecting" of twelve human bodies in Canada for dissection, is startling that little Province considerably. Two suspicious boxes shipped from Quebec were seized at Point Charles, and upon opening them there were found the bodies of five women and two men, packed in snow. These remains had been taken from cemetries at or near Quebec.

THE Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* calls the correspondent of the Boston *Journal* a "liar" and "hireling falsifier," a "penny-a-line Paul Pry," a "detestable marplot," a "devil," a "scoundrel," and a "vermiculous vampire," and then remarks that it has described him "with angelic mildness."

IT is reported that the residents of the southern and southwestern parts of Arkansas are still very bitter and hostile to the Government. The agent of the Freedmen's Bureau there reports that if the protection afforded by it is not continued, the freedmen will be starved, murdered, or forced into a condition worse than slavery.

FORTY-SIX thousand and sixty-two turkeys, eighteen thousand seven hundred and eight geese, one thousand six hundred and one ducks, and twenty-five hundred and eighty-five tons of poultry, were delivered during the Christmas holidays at the London station of the Great Eastern railway.

DR. RANDOLPH, after five years experience as a medium, declares that spiritualism is one-third imposture, one third insanity, and one-third diabolism. He asserts that insanity is the usual fate of trance mediums.

A CORRESPONDENT writing in one of the leading "Metropolitan" dailies of one of our western cities, while speaking of the President's policy, and apologizing for his course, parodied a familiar quotation, thus: "*Uneasy lies the head that sits* in the Presidential chair."

THE New York *Observer* asserts, on the authority of a Southern correspondent, that "the piety of the South was opposed to secession, but the clergy were generally in favor of it." Is not that rather hard on the clergy?

A Metallic Coffin.

The foreign news gives us a tale of horror. The "London" an iron vessel, which had started from Liverpool for Australia, sprung a leak when a short distance on in a gale. After hatches were not battened down, the water swept over them and into the engine rooms, the fires were put out, the pumps could not be worked, and with her colony of passengers—men, women and children, some shrieking, others praying, others clasped arm in arm, the ill-fated ship went down—an iron coffin in watery tomb.

Perhaps such disasters are unavoidable. Possibly science has not yet taught ship-builders to rivet plates so strongly or weld them so firmly that they cannot be separated. Perhaps there is no way of covering engines from the salt water. But advocates of the wooden walls will not fail to see strength for their case in the fact that this craft went down with a pinging. Had a single cutting the waves, and that she was strained and lost in a gale which was ridden out safely by a cockle-shell, having fifteen persons on board.

There is a doubly sad incident connected with this dreadful story. Nineteen souls only, out of nearly three hundred, escaped from the ship, and were saved. Two of these, and sixteen of them stout sailors, members of the crew. These brutes unshipped the only available boat, crowded themselves into it, and put off—leaving more than a hundred women and children to suffer and die on board the ship.

In shining contrast to this despicable conduct was that of the captain of the ship. When the boat was about putting off, he stood on the quarter-deck. Some of the sailors called out for him to come with them. He answered, "I will stand by the passengers to the last." And to the last he was at his post, standing calmly, with his arms folded across his breast, while the sailing vessel settled under. Of such men are the records of immortal heroism made.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

France and Mexico.

It is expected that the opposition, small but compact and virulent, in the French Legislative Chambers, will lead off, when the session begins, with the first of a series of vehement attacks upon the Emperor's policy towards Mexico. They affirm that it was as great a blunder as the invasion of Russia, in 1812, which led to the downfall of the first Empire. If M. Thiers, who is selected to lead this raid on Napoleon, can produce a feeling throughout France that more blood and treasure will be necessarily expended by the continued support of Maximilian in Mexico, with the prospect of a war with the United States, he may undermine the prestige of Napoleon. A grave consideration of this point, added to a knowledge of the Emperor's chief weakness, viz: his luminous eloquence, may impress upon Napoleon the desire to get out of the Mexican *imbroglio* at the first opportunity, or upon the first pretext he can find or make. England and Spain showed great good sense in retiring, at the earliest moment, from the complication in which Napoleon had so nearly involved them.—*Philadelphia Press.*

CRUDE PETROLEUM.

250 BARRELS

Crude Petroleum

FOR SALE AT

NO. 319 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

fe6 A. WALLACE.

PORK PACKERS.

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,

Pork Packer,

Dealer in S. C. HAMS, BACON, BARREL PORK, DRIED BEEF, LARD, LARD OIL, GREASE, TALLOW, &c., would respectfully solicit a share of the trade, No. 2 SEVENTH STREET, Pittsburgh. fe1-3md

DRAUGHTING.

GENERAL

DRAUGHTING OFFICE

And Patent Agency

No. 13 St St. Clair St., near Suspension Bridge

H. P. GENGEMBRE, Civil Engineer

Residence No. 14 May street.

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

PATENTE OCTOBER 8, 1861.

DITHRIDGE'S

PATENT OVAL LAMP CHIMNEYS

Manufactured of XX Flint Glass. These Chimneys are intended for the hot flames, heating all parts alike glass equally, and does not expose it to cracking.

E. D. DITHRIDGE.

Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington street, Pittsburgh.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—The Spring Session of H. M. TWINING'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, will commence the FIRST OF FEBRUARY NEXT, Diamond Street, opposite the Court House, where a few applicants can then be admitted. ja30:2w*d&M

MEETINGS.

ELECTION NOTICE.—An Election for President, Managers and Officers of The Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House, at the south end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 5th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

fe5:tdawdtw WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO., PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1866.

ANNUAL MEETING.—In accordance with the provisions of the Charter and Supplements, the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company in Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, February 16th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., to receive the Report of the President and Managers, to elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.

fe3:td JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., who may intend to engage in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's office of the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 30, 1860, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860, and all persons who shall refuse or neglect to pay, will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

Any person found in the City two years and not returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00

Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, $18 00 each. For each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, $6 00.

C. BERINGER, Chief Clerk.

PITTSBURGH, February 5th, 1866.—fe5:mayld

RESOLUTIONS OF CITY COUNCILS.—At a meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, held January 29th, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were read three times and passed:

WHEREAS, At several meetings of the Industrial associations of our city, a proposition has been made by ex-Governor Tod, President of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, to extend said road from its present terminus to this city, without any corporate or private subscriptions on the part of our people, asking as the proper legislation to enable him to do so, and whereas the proposition has met with general favor, and would, if carried out speedily, result in great benefit to our city and county, and enable our manufacturers, merchants and mechanics to forward without delay their goods and merchandise, without (as has frequently been the case) having to wait for days for transportation, and would, to a great extent, prevent the price of our coal from being controlled by companies from being blockaded from day to day and week to week with loaded drays and wagons; therefore

Resolved, That we, representatives of the people of Pittsburgh, earnestly request the Legislature of Pennsylvania to grant to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company an independent charter to extend the said road from the Ohio state line to the city of Pittsburgh, by the most direct and practicable route, with such rights and privileges as may be necessary to enable our said company to construct said road, and to do all other things necessary for the building of railroads anywhere throughout the State, so as to enable our railroads to be more easily and thoroughly developed, and that we ask the passage of a law for the repeal of railroad monopolies, if any now exist or may hereafter arise.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each of our representatives at Harrisburg.

Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk Select Council.
HUGH McMASTER, Clerk Common Council.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Street Commissioners of the First and Second districts give notice that they are now releasing to be paid, ashes, garbage, or other nuisances in any street, lane, alley or highway in the city, shall be dealt with as the law directs. Likewise all persons placing carts, wagons or any description of incumbrance in any street, lane, alley or highway in the city, will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN F. HUNTER,
JOHN FLINN,
Commissioners.

fe2:3td

CHERRY RUN CENTRAL OIL COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 57 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31st, 1866.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in this Company and not transferred to them on the books of the Company, will please hand in their certificates to have the same transferred or notify the Secretary of their ownership.

ja27:2m&d WM. F. GARDNER.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LINCOLN OIL AND MINING COMPANY will take notice that a Meeting will be held at THEIR OFFICE, No. 84 Wood street, on FEBRUARY 20th, at 2 o'clock, to elect officers for the ensuing year, also, to raise money to carry on the work of the Company. By order of the Board.

ja31:3td ROBT. WRAY, Jr., Sec'y.

NOTICE TO OWNERS.—Left on the wharf at Manchester, last March, a FLAT BOAT, 75 feet long by 16 wide. The owner or owners are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or it will be sold according to law.

fe2:3td ROBERT PARK & E. Wharfmaster.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF OIL CANS.—1,200 feet 1½ inch Anticaline Tubing, with Brass Boxes, Pumps, Rods, &c., complete, having been used to last one well only. For sale cheap by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

(*e2)

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the above Company have this day declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT., out of the earnings of the last six months on the Capital Stock, payable March 20, 1866, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860, and all persons who shall refuse or neglect to pay, will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

Any person found in the City two years and not returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

fe6 2td C. BERINGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF GLASGOW OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1st, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF GLASGOW OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to Stockholders on and after the 12th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, 139 Liberty street.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to 15th inst. (fe5:td) WM. MASLAND, Treas.

OFFICE OF PEARL OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 15th, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Pearl Oil Refining Company have declared that out of the earnings of the last six months, ending December 31st, 1865, a dividend of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE shall be paid on and after February 1st, 1866, and that the remainder of said earnings, Two Dollars per share, shall be reserved in the Treasury as a sinking fund.

ja18:3mdw JOHN J. YOUNG, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORMAL CLASS.—There is a Class of Ladies meets EVERY SATURDAY MORNING in SHAFFER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE BUILDING, No. 78, Clair Street, Pittsburgh. All others wishing to join the class will please meet with us on NEXT SATURDAY, Feb. 3d. ja29:1w*

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The Second Term of the above School will commence on the 1st of February, and closes on the 24th of June next.

Boys and Young Men will be prepared for business or College. The Principal, who is also the head teacher, is assisted by TEN gentlemen of ability, tact and experience.

Having purchased the large and commodious school property near West Chester, lately occupied by the Cheyney Training School, he designs removing his School there in a few weeks. After the removal the Military department, though at present under efficient and thorough drill, will be abandoned.

For Catalogues, apply to the Principal.

WILLIAM F. WYERS, A. M., ja24:1mdw at West Chester, Penna.

NATIONAL BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, January 29, 1866.

BY AUTHORITY FROM THE Comptroller of the Currency, the Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Eight per cent. out of the reserved profits, payable in shares of new stock to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), being the first payment of twelve hundred and dollars ($1,200,000.)

Stockholders will have credit on the books of the Bank with one new share of fifty dollars for each two shares held on this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1866.

When this allotment makes one-half of a share a portion of the dividend, the owner may complete the share by paying fifty-five dollars, or receive that amount as an equivalent; but this option will cease upon the completion of the increase to the capital, when all remaining fractions will be paid in cash. (jy27:dwdw&tf) A. M. MURRY, Cash'r.

AGRICULTURAL.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, held at Harrisburg on the 16th of January, 1866, it was resolved to hold an Annual Exhibition this year, on the 25TH, 26TH, 27TH AND 28TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, and appointed a committee to receive proposals from towns or counties of the State, offering inducements for holding it at the different points which their propositions will designate. Said committee are Messrs. AMOS E. ENGLE, Northumberland; WM. BISSEL, Pittsburgh; JOHN P. ZOLLER, Harrisburg; DANIEL G. BRICKBACH, Beach Haven; JOHN B. RUTHERFORK, Harrisburg; A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary, Norristown, and the undersigned, at Harrisburg. All communications thus addressed will be laid before the Executive Committee, on the 20th day of March next, at which time competition for location is invited.

e23:tmcod A. BOYD HAMILTON.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

DRUM & SLACK,

Have on hand a Large Assortment of

MOWING MACHINES,
HORSE RAKES,
STRAW CUTTERS,
SCYTHES AND
HAY RAKES,

At No. 28 and 30 Ohio St., Allegheny

fe15

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—Proposals are invited and will be received by the Board of Directors of the Poor of the City of Allegheny, until Friday, the 2nd day of February next, from 10 to 12 o'clock p. m., for furnishing Plain, Stained Coffins, entire need. All must be ordered by said Directors. Proposals will also state the price of delivery at the Farm or either of the Cemeteries. Any further information can be obtained by calling on

M. McGONNIGLE,
Secretary to Board of Directors.
Third Story City Hall.

jy29:6t

REFRESHMENTS.

UNION SKATING PARK.—The RESTAURANT DEPARTMENT is now complete for the season. Visitors to the park will find Meals and Refreshments in the Ladies' Reception Room. The saloon is reserved exclusively for gentlemen requiring refreshments. The charges are the same as at any other first-class Restaurant.

A skilful larger supply of Skates will be found at the Skate Room. ja31:1mdw

STOCK BROKERS.

S. S. BRYAN, Broker in Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate, No. 57 Fourth St. (Burke's Building), buys and sells on commission Bank, Railway, Insurance, Petroleum and other Stocks, and Government, Railway and other Bonds. Orders executed by telegraph at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards. ja13

WANTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—For something new. "A NOVEL SEWING MACHINE," the most wonderful invention of the age. Suitable for all kinds of work. A sample machine mailed on receipt of $1. Agents can clear $100 per month easily. Address J. ROGERS, Box 2405, Cincinnati, Ohio fe5:1w

WANTED.—WAGONER.—A Sober and industrious DRIVER can find steady employment. Apply at REYMER & BROS., Nos. 128 and 130 Wood street. jy20:tf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.—By a Young Man, in a Store, Warehouse or Manufactory. He was brought up on a farm; has a fair education, and will try to make himself useful. Address "J. S.," at GAZETTE OFFICE. ja30:tf

WANTED.—AGENTS.—To sell a work of absorbing interest and permanent value—"Grant and his Campaigns;" by Henry Coppee. Also, "Sherman and his Campaigns," by Col. Bowman. For particulars, apply to or address A. ELLIS, 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe1:2t

WANTED.—$1,500 PER YEAR! We want AGENTS everywhere to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES, three new kinds, under and upper feed; warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for $20 that will do its work. We are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Eachelder.* All other cheap Machines are INFRINGEMENTS. Circulars free. Address or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. de9:6eod&w&F

WANTED.—AGENTS.—EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Great Sale of Jewelry, silverware, &c. Call at No. 5 Apollo Row, Fifth street, or at EXCHANGE TRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we need still more. Send for circular from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will receive what is entitled to; or send $1 for 5 certificates, or $5 for thirty; or send a three-cent stamp for our terms to agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO., Box 2307, P. O. New York. Salesroom, 39 Liberty Street, New York. no20:3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—That large and modern built HOUSE, containing nine rooms, at Wilkinsburg, now occupied by James Tibbs, Esq. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to JAMES THEY, JR., Wilkins street, Penn Ward, Pittsburgh. fe2:2t&T

FOR SALE—IOWA LAND—$1,600 —ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, situated near Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, on the line of the Pacific Railroad, is offered for sale for SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, cash. Address "OWNER," GAZETTE OFFICE. ja30:tf

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—Two story Brick Dwelling House and Stable, on Federal street; water and gas through the house. Purchasers are invited to examine the property. For terms, apply at 39 Federal street, or 82 and 84 Seventh street. fe2:2w*d

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A desirable residence, with most lucrative practice of the only Medical Man in a healthy village, in a first-class neighborhood, two hours' ride by railroad from the city, will be sold on favorable terms, or exchanged for a Drug Store or property well located in the city. Allegheny preferred. Address, or apply at No. 34 Centre avenue, Pittsburgh. fe2:1t

FOR SALE—Two small Brick Houses in the Fifth Ward, Allegheny, on Robinson street, Nos. 2 and 4; six rooms each, in good order. Will be sold cheap. Also, two small Farms, in Indiana county, for sale or exchange. Will be sold at bargain. Enquire of RAMSEY & HALL, Real Estate Agents, No. 91 Beaver street, Allegheny. ja31:1wd

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A Frame House, and Lot, situated at McCoy's station, on the Crowley and Pittsburgh Railroad, opposite the station. House contains six rooms and Store Room, and has been used as a store for a number of years. The location is good, as there is an excellent country trade. For terms and particulars, apply to E. GWALTNEY, or J. KENNEDY, Federal street, Allegheny. ja27:2wd

FOR SALE—A first class Residence, containing 12 rooms, finished in modern style, with marble mantles, gas in every room, with fine shrubbery and fruit trees; brick carriage house, stable and ice-house; Lot 50 feet front by 273 feet deep, situate on second bank, Allegheny. Also, 184 acres of Timber Land, situate in Elk county, Pa., within a few miles of Philadelphia and Erie R. R., and in oil region. For terms, &c., inquire of I. A. VAN EUWER, No. 107 Fifth street. ja24:1wdw

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK LUMBER.—100,000 feet of 2 inch plank, 10 to 18 feet long; 150,000 feet Sawed Timber. Bills cut to order and delivered in Pittsburgh, or Monongahela Cross Ties, Flow Beams and Pit Posts. Mills at West Middlesex, on line of Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Mercer county, Pa. Address H. K. WICK & CO., West Middlesex, Mercer Co., Pa., or THOS. N. MILLER, Box 1277, or No. 4 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh. ja31:lmd

FOR SALE—A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg; House contains 9 rooms and the new Dwelling containing ten rooms and cellar underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, call at No. 108 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises. no7:dtf J. S. KING.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE MOUNT HOPE PROPERTY, AT WOODS' RUN STATION.—Fifteen acres of Land, Brick Dwelling with 10 rooms and garret, plenty of well water and fruit of all kinds; ten minutes walk from Federal street Depot, Allegheny. Enquire of the subscriber, at his MACHINE AND OIL TOOL WORKS, 82 and 84 Ohio street, Allegheny. oct13:3md

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A HANDSOME PROPERTY,

OF FIVE ACRES, in McClure township, adjoining the premises of James Old and J. S. Liggett. The improvements are a plain Frame Dwelling, Frame Barn, &c., with a choice selection of fruit trees. The balance of ground filled with choice Fruit Trees, in full bearing. A delightful building site on the place can be had by applying to the Board of Wood's Run Street Cars.

Apply to JAMES T.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES

ablished by the Press of Pittsburgh

STANDING MATTER.

Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 3-4 Inch Space.

TIME.	Daily.	1 i. a week	2 i. a week	1 i. a week
time	75			
3 times	1 25			
e times	1 75			
r times	2 50			
2 times	3 75			
4 times, one week	5 00	2 00	1 50	1 00
5 times	6 25			
6 times	7 50			
7 times	8 75			
8 times	9 10			
9 times	10 00			
en times	11 25			
ve times, 2 weeks	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75
3 weeks	7 50	5 00	4 50	3 00
month	9 00	6 00	5 50	3 50
months	15 00	10 00	7 50	5 00
4 months	18 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
months	33 00	22 00	16 50	11 00
year	54 00	36 00	27 00	18 00

CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.

month	11 00	7 00	5 50	4 00
months	17 00	11 00	8 50	5 75
ee months	24 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
months	42 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
year	72 00	48 00	36 00	24 00

GENERAL NEWS.

NDEROUS STEAM HAMMER.—In the steam mmer, made at the foundry of Merrick & s, in Philadelphia, for the Boston Navy d, there are four pieces of hammer head, gging 101,623 pounds; one cylinder of 22,500 nds; one cylinder bottom of 7450 pounds, bottom piece of an anvil block of 31,500 nds; top substance of do. of 21,000 nds; bit for anvil block of 5080 pounds; do. cylinder of 4500 pounds; six cast-iron braces, weighing 4500 pounds; fourteen do. do. s of 6674 pounds weight; two base plates 00 pounds; holding down bolts and pieces ighing 7049 pounds; and wrought-iron brace ts, ladders, railing, and boxes of bolts, se combined weight is 8294 pounds—making rand total of 240,850 pounds, or about 123½ s, which has been used in the construction this hammer, which is said to be the largest the kind in use in the United.

ne following is related on Senator Wilson's hority:

A gentleman from New York, is the true ft of philanthropy, established a soldiers' im agency in that city for the collection of ers of bounty and pay free of charge, to ver the soldier or the Government, but at a t to himself many thousand dollars. He n found, however, that it was impossible get a single claim through the Departments, and on further investigation discovered the cause of this to be the numerous claim agents who had exacted fifty per cent or re of the claims for collection, had, out of ir large fees, become able to subsidize clerks the Departments, so as to delay action upon all papers coming from the gratuitous collection office in New York, and to thrust aside erything for the prompt disposition of which y were not specially paid."

LETTER from Longueine, in Belgium, says: he venerable General Wattier, was, notlistanding his ninety-five years, sent to at his sovereign, Leopold II., when making entrance into Brussels, would be perhaps pressed if he knew that there still lives at s village of Wiesville, in Illinois, one Jean-Baptiste Comissiere of La Tour's dragoons, now 102 rs of age. She is in the enjoyment of all r intellectual faculties, takes long walks, ewes and cleans the dirt quadrupeds. Mrs. Fishmoon, a village near Wiesville, in September last. She is fond of relating her life of venture, passed in the midst of camps and ttles. She was at Fleurus in 1794, and during battle gave birth to a son. She only quit the army after the death of her husband, return to her native village."

FRONTSMEN, BEWARE!—Yesterday (Feb. 1st,) e time for killing game of all kinds, except cks and snipe, expired. By the game law this State, pheasants are protected until e first of September, woodcock till the 15th of ber, partridges and rabbit till the 1st of October. The penalty is in all cases a fine of $5, d-calf for the use of the informer, who is a mpetent witness. Buying the game shot t of season, is punished by the same penal- and possession is *prima facie* evidence of uilt. Swallows, bats, blue birds, and all rds that feed on insects, are protected roughout the whole year, and to break, steal, destroy the eggs or nest of a bird is also ished by fine.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE OLD ARISTOCRATIC MANSIONS OF NEW RK.—The New York *Times* says it is curious, passing through what was formerly fashnable localities, to see the fine houses used for hich aristocratic mansions have come. The mer residence of Moses H. Grinnell, in College place, long distinguished for its hospitality and refined associations, where Daniel ebster, Washington Irving, and other eminent men, "most do congregate," is now a "lager beer saloon." The former residence of e late Robert B. Minturn, in Beech street—ithin which dwelt all their is attainable of angelical religion, active benevolence, social cultivation, and domestic virtue—is now emigrant boarding-house.

THERE being a great fancy now for Clubs, the ggs are declaring that a number of the lady aders of the gay world, having determined revenge themselves on the gentlemen for eir exclusion from the favorite "circles" of e day, have held various meetings with a ew to the formation of a Female Club, from hich all males should be rigidly excluded; t that, owing to the preliminary adoption of resolution declaring that the office of President should be held by the oldest member and at of Secretary by the youngest, the project as at last been abandoned, it having been ound impossible to find a President of very one of the members claiming the right o be the Secretary.—*Paris Letter.*

UNITED STATES MINT.—The Gold deposits at he United States mint in the month of January, amounted to $1,000,000, and the coinage ceased to $94,272.49—in all, $1,094,117.48. The gold oinage in the same time amounted to $8,645, nearly all of which was in double eagles. he silver coinage amounted to $67,268.92 mostly in dollars and half dollars, and the copper oinage to $3,450, being pretty evenly divided month to month between one, two and three ollars—the total coinage of the month amounting to $975,182.37. The number of pieces coined s 2,159,092. The copper coinage is falling off very materially, and especially cents.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

DEATH OF A SISTER OF LORD LYNDHURST.—Mrs. Elizabeth C. Greene died in Boston on Thursday. She was nearly ninety-five years, months and eleven days old, a daughter of hn Singleton Copley, the celebrated painter, nd a sister of the late Lord Lyndhurst, of England. She also was the widow of Gardiner Greene, Esq., and was born in Boston. Three years ago, three of the passengers Lord Lyndhurst and two sisters) who left Marble head, Mass., for England in the ship hip that sailed from this country while it remained under the British flag in 1775, and of hat party there is now but one alive.—*Boston Traveller.*

WRITING from Vicksburg to the Memphis *Daily Post*, a correspondent says: "There are indications here that the Government ought not to disregard. It is perfectly evident that as fast as troops are removed from the State, the spirit of the people grows more and more unamiable towards the Northern people and negroes. Wild, visionary, and seditious remarks. Disagreeable predictions are made, which are of a nature to secure their own fulfilments. Some of the Northern business men are said to be growing timid, and there are reports of some of them intending to close out and leave.

The *Daily Enterprise*, published at Virginia City, Nevada Territory, announces in its issue of January 7, that the Supreme Court of Nevada has decided that the act of the Territorial Legislature legalizing contracts on a gold basis is unconstitutional, therefore leaving it optional with parties to meet those contracts by payment of legal tender treasury notes. This decision has introduced much excitement, as since the passing of the act all contracts in the Territory, including those with parties residing in other parts of the country, have been on a gold basis.

OUR correspondence from the interior towns of this and neighboring States will be found highly interesting. It will be observed with general satisfaction that voluntary associations for the arrest of the pestilence of intemperance are large and energetic in many of the towns. We are glad to see the legitimate temperance movement resumed. There are, also, a large number of religious revivals and many converts. Another item of good news is that the wheat looks better within a few weeks than earlier in the winter, and now fairly promises a good crop.—*Cin. Com.*

A Missouri paper announces a short time since that the "wife crop in Gasconade county yielded 15,000 gals." The next week the editor came out with an "erratum—for *wife* read *wine*."

CREWE HALL, the residence of Lord Crewe, and one of the finest Elizabethan buildings in England, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $900,000.

Negro Suffrage.

We have a "gentleman of color" in Kittanning who is quite a character in his way. He is a regular dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation, and strongly in favor of slavery. His idea of negro suffrage is rather original. He is opposed to it in toto, assigning as a reason that there is no need of the *nigger suffrin'*, if they will only go to work. He works every day. His motto is, "Let 'em go to work. Dat's what they were made fur." Still, with all his love for Southern institutions, Aaron would much rather live in the free States, where his talents suits him better, it is more healthy. But he don't want to see any more "*dishonoric* niggers comin' about."—*Kittanning Republican.*

A Blow in the Right Direction.

The Fenians appear to be studying the practicabilities of their cause in a new direction, where they can strike a bloodless blow that will be seriously felt by the power that they hate with so much cordiality. The Rochester *Express* publishes the following resolution which was offered at a meeting of the Rochester Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, held at their rooms on Tuesday evening last, and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Rochester Circle, F. B., pledge ourselves to refrain from wearing or using after this date, goods, wares, or merchandise of English manufacture.

Securing White Laborers in South Carolina.

The sum of $125,000 has been raised for this object by citizens in and about Charleston, and a charter for organization is granted by the Legislature. A letter from a gentleman of influence in Germany, declares that he can persuade thousands of the people of that country to emigrate to South Carolina if the people will only offer these inducements, which it is within their power to do. Not long since Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, in addressing a farewell letter to his constituent, says:

Looking to the great future, I should say the first thing for the South is white immigration; the second thing is white immigration; the third thing is white immigration. You should do everything in your power to invite a white population, both by your legislation and favorable public sentiments. Receive emigrants from Europe and the United States with open arms."

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM HENDERSON.

Second night of the engagement of
MR. J. E. McDONOUGH
AND
MISS SOPHIE GIMBER KUHN.
Who will both appear in the great Irish Drama of
ARRAH NA POGUE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, will be presented the great sensation, by Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
Or, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
Shawn, the Post.....J. E. McDonough.
Arrah Meelish.....Miss Sophie Gimber Kuhn.
Introducing the song of Wearing of the Green.
This beautiful EVENING will be produced in a style of grandeur and magnificence.

OPERA HOUSE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....ANNIE EBERLE.
Immense success and grand demonstrations of delight and approbation at the great and classic tragic actress,
MISS JEAN HOSMER.
TUESDAY EVENING, will be presented the five act tragedy of
FAZIO; Or, THE ITALIAN WIFE.
Bianca.....Miss Jean Hosmer.
To conclude with the side splitting farce of
ARRAH NA POGUE.
Matinee Saturday afternoon.

THE FAVORITES ARE COMING!
SKIFF & GAYLORD'S
MINSTRELS,
AT MASONIC HALL,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
February 8th, 9th and 10th.
The Management points with no small gratification to their list of Stars, Burlesque and Extraordinary Novelties and Attractions, and beg to assure the public that they have not stopped at any expense which would enable them to COMPLETION, and outvie every other traveling establishment in the country. Among the many new and attractive features of the Minstrels Troupe is the
GREAT MUSICAL PANORAMA OF
SHERMAN'S MARCH FROM ATLANTA TO THE SEA
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
SKIFF & GAYLORD, MANAGERS.
I. M. W. STRONG, Agent. feb5:6ad

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY
LECTURES.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
WILL LECTURE IN
CITY HALL,
On Tuesday Evening, Feb. 6.
SUBJECT—"WORK AND WORKMEN."
Wednesday Evening, Feb. 7.
SUBJECT—"RECONSTRUCTION."
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Admission extra. Seats may be secured at City Hall, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, commencing at 10 o'clock. Mr. Beecher leaves Pittsburgh at 8 o'clock A. M. on his Lecture engagements at any time, should his pastoral duties be satisfied in his absence.
THOMAS BAKEWELL, Jr.,
W. B. EDWARDS,
J. MCCLINTOCK,
JAMES J. DONNELL,
C. L. CALDWELL,
R. C. ALDRICH,
fe2 Lecture Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **AYER'S AGUE CURE, for the** speedy cure of *Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and all Intermittent Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of vitiated atmospheres.*

Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arises from its infection, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This CURE expels the poison from the blood, and thus agrees them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest and moreover is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever? It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over-estimated. So sure is it to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dollar complaints are of so little value as medicine to sell because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood.
Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & SON & CO., and by all Druggists. ja16:2m&wF

☞ **RETROUVE'S TURKISH**
JANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.
THE DRESSING OF THE AGE!
TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.
RETROUVE'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.—What can be more agreeable than a dressing that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its original color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting it up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? RETROUVE'S *Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the day, the great Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in America—in every where where the "Bandolenian" is known—it is pronounced the *ne plus ultra* of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all metallic poisonous drugs contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, as ornament to the toilet.
For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, wholesale and retail, at the Depot, 24 JAY ST., NEW YORK.
E. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas, 24 JAY ST., NEW YORK.
No. 42 Market street,
de16:3meod&wT Philadelphia.

☞ **PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS**
HUBBARD, BRO. & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS,
Warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description: Mill; Mulay, Cross-Cut, Gang, and all other kinds of SAWS.
All kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS, made from Steel Cast-Steel. Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c.
☞ Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SHOT STREETS, Pittsburgh.
Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws; also, repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. ap25:dly

☞ **WM. BARNHILL & CO.**
Boiler Makers & Sheet Iron Workers,
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn street.
Having secured a large yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, RIVETING, PIPE WORK, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, FLOATATORS, BOILER PLATES, BOILER IRON, BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. de18 1y

☞ **LAKE SUPERIOR**
COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS
PITTSBURGH.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.
Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER SOLDER. Also, importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES and TOOLS. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my26:lyd&wT

GEO. REITER.....W. D. BEELER.....J. F. HOLLMAN
☞ **LA BELLE STEEL WORKS.**
REITER & CO.
Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; SPRING, PLOW and BLISTER STEEL; SPRINGS, AXLES, CROWBARS, &c.
☞ Office, No. 96 WATER STREET (up stairs), Pittsburgh, Pa. jy23

☞ **ROBINSON, REA & CO.,** (Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,
WASHINGTON WORKS,
Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh.
Manufacturers of BOAT AND STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES, SAW MILL, MILL AND MACHINERY, GEARING, SHAFTING, CASTINGS of all descriptions, OIL TANKS and STILLS, BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORK.
☞ Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR, for feeding boilers.

☞ **JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.,**
Manufacturers of IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, IRON RAILING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c. Nos. 91 SECOND and 92 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market, have on hand a variety of new patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.
☞ Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. au2

☞ **MANHOOD! HOW LOST—**
HOW RESTORED!—Just Published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "*Green Book*," &c.
"A BOON TO THOUSANDS of SUFFERERS."
Sent, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, 4,586. no7:3md&wT

☞ **TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS,**
OF BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing the usual routine and irregular expensive mode of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellowsufferers the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send, *free*, a copy of the prescription used.
Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, N. Y. mh1:lyd&wT

☞ **SENT FREE.—A Pamphlet**
of immense importance to the old and young, married and single, of both sexes, will be sent free by addressing, with stamp enclosed, the Agents, A. KENDRICK & CO., Box 73, Boston Post Office. my26:lyr&aw

☞ **THE BRIDAL CHAMBER;**
AN ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG MEN. Also, new and reliable treatment of the Urinary and Sexual System. Address Dr. C. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ap5:lyd

HORTICULTURAL.

PITTSBURGH NURSERY
AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Successors to Jno. Murdoch, Jr.,
NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa., Solicit attention to their extensive stock of fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, grape vines and greenhouse plants.
Pittsburgh & Greenhouses
Allegheny Passenger Cars run to the Green minutes.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF STORES.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 29th, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Sale, to the Highest bidder, at the GOVERNMENT STORE HOUSE ON PENN STREET, opposite the Fort Wayne Railroad Depot in this city, on THURSDAY, February 8th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following Condemned Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, viz:
2 Cap Covers,
1 Sash,
1 Uniform Jacket, P.
5 pairs Boots,
1 Bed sacks, single,
16 do double,
268 Spades,
7 Shovels,
310 Knapsacks,
79 Haversacks,
1 Bugle, E. M. P.,
2 Bugle Cords and Tassels,
91 Canteens,
20 Axes,
15 Axe Helves,
144 Camp Kettles,
231 Mess Pans,
13 Carpet Bags,
12 Hatchet Handles,
1 Garrison Flag,
2 Garrison Flag Halliards,
2 Storm Flags,
264 Tent Poles (common) Sets,
505 Tent Poles (common) No.,
1 Camp Color,
10 Gutta Percha Blankets,
3 Rigbies,
3 Fifes,
2 Gendon Cases,
3 Drums,
1 Drum Head Batter,
2 Drum Slings,
5 pairs Drum Sticks,
21 Tents, Wall,
17 Tent Flies, wall,
153 Tent Flies, No.
13 Tent Poles (wall) se
303 Tents, common,
1 Tent Pins (common) sets,
3 Tents, Hospital,
2 Tents, Hospital Poles,
7 Tent Poles (Hospital) se sets,
1 Tents (Shelter) pieces
84 Pick Axes,
2 Pick Axe Handles,
2 Color Belts and Sashes,
4 Pistols,
1 Axe Sling,
1 Pocket Stovel,
1 Trumpet,
1 Morning Report Book
TERMS—Cash, United States Currency.
E. E. CAMP,
Brvt. Lieut. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.
ja29:tdW

GOVERNMENT SALE.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF
DRY GOODS, BEDDING, &C.,
In Original Packages.
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.
BEDDING.
2,000 Hair Mattresses, jointed,
18,000 Hair Pillows;
47,000 Ased Ticks;
72,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marseilles;
20,000 Mosquito Bars;
44,000 Pillow Cases;
45,000 Pillow Ticks;
80,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.
CLOTHING.
62,000 Shirts;
80,000 Drawers;
25,000 Dressing Gowns;
10,000 Neckties;
10,000 Slippers;
10,000 Night Caps.
SUNDRIES.
84,000 Towels, full size, huckaback
17,000 Roller Towels, crash;
1,000 Napkins,
2,000 yards Red Flannel;
" " Gutta Percha Cloth;
4,000 Gutta Percha Blankets;
1,000 India Rubber Cushions and Pillows;
1,000 Canvas Hammocks;
1,000 " Blanket Cases;
10,000 pounds Cotton and Tow,
Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, &c.
☞ A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surg. and Byt. Lieut. Col. U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.
ja16:18td

GOVERNMENT SALE.
Large Sale of Fine Surgical Instruments.
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., on TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.
200 General Operating Cases;
25 Minor do do
25 Excusting and Trephining Cases;
55 Post Mortem Cases, large;
100 Dissecting Cases;
200 Pocket Cases, 5 folds;
250 do three folds;
160 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve;
200 Teeth Extracting Instruments;
500 Davidson's Self-Injecting Syringes;
1,000 Scarificators;
12,000 Cupping Glasses and Tins;
1,500 Trusses, single and double;
1,400 Splints;
5,000 Tourniquets, all patterns;
1,900 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes;
800 Sets Splints, all sizes;
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, &c., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets &c., &c., &c.
A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surg. and Byt. Lieut. Col. U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.
ja16:18td

GOVERNMENT SALE.
At Public Sale, on the premises,
M'FARLANE & AJDER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE, corner Canal street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh.
THOS. POTTER.....JOHN AIKEN.....A. A. SHEPPARD
POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPPARD,
Commission Merchants, and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes, Onions, &c., No. 66 WATER and 65 FRONT STREET, opposite Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
CHARLES C. BAISLEY, Produce
and Commission Merchant, Warehouse No. 22 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Wholesale dealer in Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Pork, Bacon, Beans, Tallow, Feathers, Brooms, Potatoes, Hominy, Dried Fruits, Green Fruits, Onions, Flour, Grain, Clover Seeds, Timothy Seeds, Flax Seeds, Game and Poultry. Particular attention given to Produce Consignments. au15
CLOUGH & CO., Successors to C.
L. CROSBY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in WESTERN PRODUCE, No. 169 Wood and Avenue, DETROIT, Mich.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments.
ja18:1wM
ROBT. KNOX.....ANDREW KNOX.
R. KNOX & SON, Commission
MERCHANTS in GRAIN, FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE generally, No. 79 Diamond, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City.
ja17:1yM
WILKINS LINHART,
(Successor to Mackeown & Linhart)
Dealer in Flour and Grain, Produce and Commission Merchants No. 351 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. daily
R. H. JACK,
GROCER, Nos. 1 and 2 DIAMOND,
au6:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.
LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,
Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Feathers and Wool, Corn, Salt, Flaxseed, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh manufactures generally 113 and 115 Second street, Pittsburgh.
W. CLELP.....OTIS SHEPARD
CLEP & SHEPARD, Commission
Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain and Produce, No. 86 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Choice brands of Flour for Bakers and Family use constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to filling order s for Merchandise generally. ocdly
WM. P. BECK.....THOS. MITCHELL.
WM. P. BECK & CO., No. 185
Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and dealers in Country Produce, Provisions, Bacon, Lar., Setter, Eggs, Cheese, Beans, Seed, Produce, Flour, Seeds, Green and Dried Fruits, &c., Salt and Lime. jy16
JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission
and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Potand Pearl Ashes, Saleratus, Linseed and Lard Oils, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally. Nos. 144 and 146 Front street, Pittsburgh.
D. SMITH.....GEO. A. GRAFF.
GRAFF & REITER, PRODUCE,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and purchasing agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures. Warehouse, No. 20 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JAMES DALZELL & SON, Manu-
facturers of Lard Oils, and Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Crude and Refined Petroleum, Nos. 68 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh. Advances made on consignments.
SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale
dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ocdly
GEORGE S. HEAD.....GEORGE METZGAR.
HEAD & METZGAR, Grocers and
Commission Merchants, and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 240 Liberty Street, opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh. ap2:1y
PETER & ARMSTRONG (Successors to P. Peter), forwarding and Commission Merchants, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally. No. 16 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe5:1y
D. WALLACE, Commission Mer-
chant and Wholesale Dealer in Flour and Grain, No. 353 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania R. R Depot, Pittsburgh. Storage Warehouse, corner Wayne and Penn streets.
H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty St.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactures. Cash advances on consignments, and paid for Produce generally. au21
J. S. LIGGETT.....JOHN LINDSAY
J. S. LIGGETT & CO., City Flour-
ing Mills, corner Liberty and Adams streets, Pittsburgh.
☞ Capacity, 400 barrels per day. ap2
JOHN L. HOUSE.....EDWARD HOUSE.
JOHN L. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale
Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.
ROBERT DALZELL.....A. F. DALZELL.
ROBT. DALZELL & CO., Whole-
sale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 251 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
CHARLES L. CALDWELL, (Suc-
cessor to James Holmes & Co.,) Pork Packer and dealer in Provisions, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.
JOHN WATT.....JOHN WILSON.
WATT & WILSON, Wholesale
Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 136 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
HARRY LAMBERT.....JOHN SHIRTON.....A. C. WALLACE
LAMBERT, SHIRTON & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers No. 61 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. ja16
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Wholesale
Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, No. 85 Water street and 65 Front street, Pittsburgh.
DANIEL SHUTE.....L. VOIGHT.
L. H. VOIGHT & Co., (Successors to G. Graff,) Produce and Commission Merchants, 57 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
P. REYMER.....WM. D. REYMER.
REYMER & BROS., (Successors to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Spices, Confectionery, Sugars, Groceries, &c., Nos. 128 and 130 Wood Street, near Fifth, Pittsburgh.
DAVID M. EDGERTON, Whole-
sale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 97 Wood street, Pittsburgh Pa. fe2:1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.
GENT'S CALF BOOTS.
A LARGE STOCK OF MEN'S WEAR
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LADIES' POLISH BOOTS.
An elegant assortment of
Balmorals, Gaiters, Over-Shoes, &c.
MISSES' BALMORALS.
All styles of
Calf, Grain, Morocco, and Kid
BOOTS & SHOES.
Boys Boots and Balmorals.
Calf, Kip and Grain Leather,
Sewed, Nailed and Pegged.
CHILDREN'S SHOES,
And a full and complete stock of Goods at LOW PRICES, at
M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION EMPORIUM.
55 and 57 Fifth Street.
fe5:d&wT

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
McCALLUM'S CARPET STORE
No. 87 Fourth Street
Mosaic and Aixminster Rugs
VELVET RUGS,
Embroidered Piano Covers,
SHEEPSKIN MATS.
VELVET HASOCKS
ja3 And every description of Carpets.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF
CARPETS,
Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory, and making our purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS, liberal concessions in prices our choice and extensive stock of
Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades Damask, Rep and Lace Curtains, Cornices, Tassels, Loops and Bands.
Enabling our customers to make HOLIDAY PRESENTS of permanent value at a very moderate expense.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
de7 Next House to the Post Office.

FURNITURE.
FURNITURE,
AND
CANE AND WOOD CHAIRS,
Manufactured and for sale,
Wholesale or Retail.
JAMES W. WOODWELL,
NOS 97 & 99 THIRD STREET,
Opposite E. Edmundson & Co.'s, and
ja30 NO. 111 FOURTH STREET.
JOSEPH MEYER.....ANTHONY MEYER.
JOSEPH MEYER & SON, Manu-
facturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FURNITURE AND CHAIRS. No. 494 PENN ST. above the Canal, have on hands a large assortment of FANCY AND PLAIN FURNITURE, in Walnut and Mahogany, of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufactured in the city, and will sell at reasonable prices.

BRICK.
BRICK MACHINE.—THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE makes, with only two-horse power, 30,000 splendid Bricks per day with well defined edges and uniform lengths. If the machine does not perform what we claim for it we will take it back and refund the money. Address ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, 130 Broadway, New York. fe2:w3m:eod:ltn

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
M'FARLANE & AJDER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE, corner Canal street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. apl:ly
THOS. POTTER.....JOHN AIKEN.....A. A. SHEPPARD
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Commission Merchants, and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes, Onions, &c., No. 66 WATER and 65 FRONT STREET, opposite Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
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☞ Cash advances made on consignments.
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LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,
Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Feathers and Wool, Corn, Salt, Flaxseed, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh manufactures generally 113 and

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1866.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
[illegible]	1:00 a m
[illegible]	3:30 a m
[illegible]	8:00 a m
[illegible]	11:00 a m
[illegible]	3:30 p m
[illegible]	6:00 p m
[illegible]	8:00 p m
[illegible]	11:00 p m
The cheapest train leaves Pittsburgh at 2:00 a m.	
Sunday at 2:00 a m.	

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line..... 8:00 a m	From East Line..... 8:30 a m
Fast Line..... 3:30 p m	Mail..... 3:30 p m
Accommodation..... 6:00 p m	Accommodation..... 6:30 p m
Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny..... 10:30 a m	
Steubenville Accommodation leaves Steubenville..... 6:30 a m	

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line..... 8:00 a m	Fast Line..... 3:30 p m
Mail..... 3:30 p m	Mail..... 11:30 a m
Night Express..... 8:00 p m	Night Express..... 3:30 p m

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express..... 8:00 a m	Express..... 3:30 p m
Mail..... 3:30 p m	Mail..... 11:30 a m
Night Express..... 8:00 p m	Night Express..... 3:30 p m

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express..... 8:00 a m	Express..... 3:30 p m
Mail..... 3:30 p m	Mail..... 11:30 a m
Night Express..... 8:00 p m	Night Express..... 3:30 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express..... 8:00 a m	Express..... 11:00 a m
Mail..... 3:30 p m	Mail..... 6:30 p m
Accommodation..... 1:40 p m	Accommodation..... 9:30 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Arrives.	Departs.
Express..... 7:40 p m	No. 27 Express..... 6:35 a m
Mail, Pittsburgh..... 11:00 a m	No. 29 Mail, Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley..... 4:00 p m

Brownsville Boat—Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.	Departs.
4 p. m..... 6:00 p m	8:30 a m..... 6:00 p m

Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.	Departs.
2½ p. m.	6:30 a. m.

Butler Stage—No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.	Departs.
6½ p. m.	6½ a. m.

Washington Stage—Hare's Hotel

Arrives.	Departs.
3½ p. m.	6:30 a. m.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Almost a Fire.

Yesterday afternoon an occurrence took place in the Third ward Public School building, which, had it not been timely discovered, would have resulted in the destruction of that noble edifice. It would appear that just after school had been dismissed at noon, the Principal, Mr. Gourley, discovered that the main flue, on the first floor, had become heated to such a decree that the wooden work in its proximity had taken fire, and but for his prompt exertions in extinguishing the flames the entire building must have soon been enveloped in a sheet of fire, and consumed to ashes. A year or two since in conversation with Mr. Peter Brady, then a school director for the Third ward, he expressed his fears that the defect in the main flue of the building would one day lead to serious consequences. The fortunate escape of the building from destruction yesterday, by the prompt and well directed exertions of Mr. Gourley, not only proves the soundness of Mr. Brady's conclusions, but significantly points out the duty of the present board of directors, adjudging them to see to it promptly that the same is so altered and improved that such occurrence cannot by any possibility occur. The heart-rending catastrophe which occurred some years since in the city of New York should be ever present to the minds of those who assume the responsible duties of School Directors. It is now their duty to see that proper teachers are employed, that salaries regularly paid and their duties faithfully performed. Other and higher claims weigh upon them. The health, comfort, lives of the children attending the school, is in a measure committed to their keeping, and the community will not hold them guiltless should they fail to perform the sacred trust in the face of this glaring means. Had the Third ward school house been filled with children, all intent on pursuing their lessons, exactly when the heat became greatest, and the combustible material in the flue ignited, the supervisors engaged in the duties, and not discovered it until the building was in flames, who could imagine the awful consequences which might have followed. The more thought will cause many to ponder.

In these columns we have urged in season and out of season, the necessity of the introduction of the fire escape. We wish the question to annoy generally by all school houses, churches, public and other buildings of any kind where large numbers of persons may assemble. It is a consideration of more importance than those who are depending upon fixed salaries can realize. Almost every week in the year does some one of these buildings become the scene of more or less excitement, and the consequences might be fearful. The Third ward school house has been a fire-trap for a long while, all intent on having their lessons disturbed when the heat from the flue became greatest, and the supervisors engaged in the duties, and not discovered it until the building was in flames, which might have resulted in serious consequences